# HALIFAX MINERVA.

VOL. I. HALIFAX, N. C. OCTOBER 15, 1829. NO. 35

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

BY JOHN CAMPBELL.

CONDITIONS.

☞ The Minerva will be printed every Thursday morning at $2 50 per annum, in advance, or $3 if payment is not made within 3 months.

☞ No paper to be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the Editor; and a failure to notify a discontinuance will be considered as a new engagement.

☞ Advertisements, making twenty lines or less, inserted three times for One Dollar, and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion. Longer ones in proportion. All advertisements will be continued unless otherwise ordered, and each continuance charged.

⁂ Letters to the Editor must be *post paid*, or they will not be attended to

## *NEW GOODS.*

JUST RECEIVED, BY

**R. KINGSBURY,**

*At the Brick Store,*

A variety of Fashionable and Seasonable Staple and Fancy

***DRY GOODS:***

Among which are many CHEAP and ELEGANT Articles. Also, a general assortment of

***GROCERIES,***

**HARD-WARE, CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE,**

***Hats, Shoes, Leather,***

**IRON, NAILS, &c. &c. &c.**

and shall receive in all this week 700 Bushels Superior

**TURKS ISLAND SALT.**

The above together with my former stock makes my assortment as general and complete as is usually found in a country store. The above goods will be sold on my usual accommodating terms. I therefore solicit all that wish to purchase any thing in my line, to call at the Brick Store and examine before they purchase elsewhere; as my goods having been all purchased with Cash, I think I am justified in saying I am able to sell on as good terms as my neighbors; and am determined not to be undersold by any one.

*Halifax, 17th April, 1829.* 11—tf

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**WILLIAM H. REDWOOD,**

*COMMISSION MERCHANT,*

**NORFOLK, VA.**

*Warehouse on Woodside's Wharf, recently occupied by Messrs. J. & W. Southgate,*

Tenders his services to COUNTRY MERCHANTS, PLANTERS, and LUMBER DEALERS in the SALE of PRODUCE and LUMBER of every description, & in the PURCHASE of GOODS, for which his commissions will, in all cases, be very moderate.

His attention being confined *solely to Commission Business*, and his knowledge of persons and of the mode of transacting business in the Borough, together with his thorough knowledge of the *Country Business*, will, he hopes, be found advantageous to those who may employ his agency.

Refer to Messrs
*Cole & Sheldon,*
*Ch's L. Wingfield,* } *Williamsburg.*
*Robert Souter,*
*Shields & Ashburn,*
*Eds. Beacon,* | *Norfolk.*

May, 1829. 17—12m

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## $100 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber a year past, negro man

***HARRY***

He is a bright black; about five feet 10 inches high, thirty years old; wears whiskers; has and impediment in his speech, and a down look when spoken to. He is by profession a fiddler, a ditcher and sawyer. I purchased him in Halifax, at sheriff's sale, several years past, sold as the property of Wilson Carter. He has lately been seen in Bertie county, employed both as a ditcher and sawyer. He there passed as a free man. I will give the above reward of one hundred dollars, to any person who will deliver him to the jailor in Halifax, by the 15th October, or fifty dollars, if delivered to him any time thereafter.

B. C EATON.

Sept 1, 1829 30—3[illegible]

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**ANDREW HARRIS,**

*COMMISSION MERCHANT,*

**NORFOLK, VA.**

*Recently of Halifax, N Carolina.*

RESPECTFULLY tenders his services to the public in sales of all kinds of PRODUCE, which may be intrusted to his care. His Ware-house is convenient to the wharf, which will save the charge of drayage.

Sept. 2. 30—6m

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## *NOTICE.*

Whereas my wife Mary has left my bed and board without any provocation whatever. This is therefore to forwarn all person or persons whatever from harboring or conceiling, or in any way crediting her with any expectation of my paying her contract, as I will not in consequence of her elopement pay no contract which she should make.

ELIAS READ.

Sept. 18, 1829. 33-3t

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## $30 REWARD

RAN off in the possession and from the premises of W. H. Dickin, on the 26th August last, a negro man belonging to the subscriber, by the name of Altimore, about 24 years of age, large and stout, of rather a down look and smiling countenance, say 5 feet 10 inches high, or upwards. It is believed said negro is lurking about said Dickins' plantation. I will give the above reward for the safe delivery of said negro to me, or deposited in any jail so I get him again.

BLAKE T. SESSUMS

Sept. 9, 1829. 32-2w

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## *EAGLE HOTEL,*

HALIFAX, N. CAROLINA.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public generally, that he has leased that large and commodious house, formerly known by the name of the

***BIG TAVERN,***

where he is in hopes, his strict attention to his business, and the following prices, will insure to him a portion of the public patronage.

PRICES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Man and horse per day, | $1 50 |
| Do. board by the year, | 130 00 |
| Do. do. per month, | 12 50 |
| Do. do. by the day for a man, | 1 00 |
| Dinner and horsefeed, | 75 |
| Supper, | 37 1-2 |
| Breakfast, | 37 1-2 |
| Lodging, | 12 1-2 |

J. H. McLEMORE.

August 20, 1829. 28—6m

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## *NOTICE.*

THE subscribers inform their friends and the public generally, that they will have a large and extensive

***WARE-HOUSE***

completed by the 1st of October next, near the river, for the purpose of storing all kinds of produce and packages of every description, which may be intrusted to their care. Our charges shall be moderate, and every exertion used to render general satisfaction.

*HAWKINS & HARRIS.*

Halfax, Aug. 21, 1829. 29–tf

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## *NOTICE.*

The creditors of A. A. B. Stith & Co. are requested to attend at the Mansion House in the town of Halifax, N. Carolina, on the 20th day of January, 1830, either by themselves or their agents, for the purpose of receiving a report of the trustee appointed to collect the debts and making a dividend of the monies collected.

All those who fail to attend will be excluded from the participation in the division.

GEO. R. REESE, Trus.

Sept. [illegible] [illegible]

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## *Commission Business.*

**JOS. L. SIMMONS,**

CONTINUES to transact a general COMMISSION BUSINESS in the town of *Halifax*, N. Carolina. He has secure and extensive Warehouses, and hereby promises strict fidelity to the interest of those who may favour him with their business.

For particulars refer to
*James Gordon, Norfolk, Va.*
*Henry Mason,*
and } *Halifax Town N. C.*
*Andrew Harris,*

Halifax, N. C. June 18. 21—t

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## TO THE PRINTERS

*Of the United States.*

Of late the prices of all the materials used in making Printing Types, have been greatly reduced, and the facility of manufacturing greatly increased. The subscriber therefore has been induced to make a proportionable reduction in the prices, which, from the 1st of April, have been as stated in the annexed list.

The character of the Type made at the Foundry is well known to the *Trade*, who are assured that in regard to the quality of metal, finish, and durability, no deviation has been made.

He has on hand a complete assortment, and can supply any quantity on a short notice; he will be happy to receive the orders of his customers, which will have immediate attention.

Merchants who have orders from abroad, can have offices complete with Presses, and every thing necessary for a Printing Establishment, put up in the most perfect manner.

Publishers are requested to give this advertisement a place in their papers a few times to receive payment, $2, in type, or in settlement of their accounts.

RICHARD RONALDSON

*Philadelphia*

PRICES.—At six months credit, for approved paper, or at a discount of 5 per cent. for cash.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Pearl, per lb | $1 40 | Great Primer, | 34 |
| Nonpareil, | 90 | Double Pica, | 32 |
| Minion, | 70 | Do Great Primer, | 32 |
| Brevier, | 56 | Large letter, plain | 30 |
| Burgeois, | 46 | | |
| Long Primer, | 40 | | |
| Small Pica, | 38 | Scabbards & Quotations, | 30 |
| Pica, | 35 | | |
| English, | 36 | | |

The prices of other description of Types are proportionably reduced.

Old Type received in payment at 9 cents per lb.

July 9. 26—

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## *NOTICE.*

Run away on Tuesday, the 1st instant, my mulattoe boy TOM, about 17 years old. He has an impediment in his speech when closely questioned. His fingers on the right hand wear the appearance of being cut off or burnt. He has a not or scar on the left lower jaw as well as I recollect, and a very large one on the body, about the loins. The clothes he wore at the time of his going off is not recollected, but I think they were domestic and ragged. A reward of ten dollars will be given for his apprehension and confinement, so that I can get him, or I will give twenty dollars for his delivery by the first or second day of our next Superior Court, or for his confinement so that I can get him here by that time. From recent information I expect he is in Plymouth or its neighborhood, or will shortly be there.

MARTIN READ.

Halifax Town, Sept. 22, 1829. } 33-3t

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## *R. & J. DUNN. & Co.*

Have just received and for Sale, a lot of

***Govan's Superior Family Flour***, this years crop, (1829,) which they will sell low for cash.

Halifax, August, 1829. 27—t

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## *COMMITTED,*

TO the jail of Halifax county, North Carolina, on the 25th inst. a negro fellow by the name of **STERLING**, rather over the ordinary size, quite black and about twenty-one years old. He says that he belongs to George W. Campbell, Esq. of Nashville, Tennessee, and that he was sold to Mr. Campbell by a *Mr. Heath* of Virginia. The owner of said negro is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take said negro, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

*J. H. SIMMONS.*

Aug 26. 23—3[illegible]

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## *Another Private Academy.*

The undesigned having resigned his situation, after the present year, as principal of Quanky Academy is about to open, on the 1st Monday of January next, a private Institution, to be called *the Brinkleyville Academy*; to be held in a commodious building recently erected. The Location is known to be one of the most healthy in Halifax county. The school building is one mile south of Brinkleyville Post Office, 5 miles north of Farmwell Grove Academy, and about 20 miles equally distant between Halifax and Warrenton.

There are to be virtually the same regulations as so successful in the Quanky Academy.

Tuition, by the grades of study, from $25 to $15, and still lower in the department of mere elementary instruction. Board in respectable families of a thickly settled and moral neighborhood may be had on the moderate terms of $4 or $5 a month.

The subscriber can accommodate in his family a few boarders, if timely application be made. Settlements punctually required at the close of each session of 5 months.

The lady of the principal, as heretofore, may aid to instruct the female part of the school.

Further particulars may be inquired of the subscriber—to continue at Quanky Academy until his removal to Brinkleyville about the 1st of December.

SIDNEY WELLER.

Reference is respectfully made to ex-governor Burton, to Messrs Jos. J. Gray, (a gentleman liberally educated,) S. Davis, R. Vinson and S. Johnston, (living near the site of the school, and whose families, among others, will accommodate boarders,) to Edmund B Freeman, Drs. Wilson and J. T. Clanton of Halifax, and to Rice B. Pierce, J. Bishop and J. Purnell, Trustees of the Quanky Academy, who thus closed their advertisement for the present year:—"the Rev. Sidney Weller, A. M. of whose qualifications it is unnessary now to speak particularly, seeing that we have before stated that he came recommended as an experienced (now 15 years) instructer, by the Trustees of the Academies over which he had presided, in the states of New York and Virginia; and by Dr. Nott, De Witt Clinton, and other individuals of the first standing in our country; and seeing his superintendance in our Institution, has fully realized the expectation raised of his worth as an intelligent and moral guide of youth."

Oct. 5th 34—

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## *NOTICE.*

Was taken away from my house, by some person in the neighborhood, on the 15th inst. an uncommon *Conk Shell*, (owing to its having such an unusual long tail). I will give a reward of one dollar to any person who will deliver the said Conk Shell to me, or to Mr. Wiggins, living at Crowells x Roads.

WILLIAM KING.

Sept. 26, 1829. 34—2w

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## *Herrings.*

JUST received a prime lot of new cut HERRINGS, which I offer, as usual, at the market prices. Those of my friends who have heretofore supplied themselves from my Ware-houses, I earnestly hope, will not fail to give me a call this season, as mine are as good as the market will afford.

JOS. L. SIMMONS.

May 28th. 17—t

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## *FALL GOODS,*

The Subscribers are now receiving their

***Fall & Winter Supplies,***

consisting of

**Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware Cutleary, &c.**

which, in addition to their fomer Stock, will make their assortment complete. All of which they will Sell on accommodating terms.

HAWKINS & HARRIS

Halfax, Oct. 7, 1829. 31—tf

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## *COMMITTED*

To the Jail of Halifax county, on Friday the 11th instant, a negro fellow, Tom 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, black complexion, nineteen years old, and says he belongs to a Mr. Hopkins of Wake County North Carolina. The owner of said negro is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take said negro away, otherwise he will be dealt with as the law directs.

J. H. SIMMONS.

Sept. 15, 1829. 32-3w

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## LIST OF LETTERS,

*Now remaining in the Post Offic at Halifax Town, N. C. which, if not taken out before the 1st day of January next, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters,*

*When letters are called for please say if they are advertised.*

Sept. 30, 1829.

A. James P. Alston Esq., A. Anderson.

B. Thos. Burges, Esq., Dr. A. H. Burges, Frances E. Broom, Aaron or Matthew Barnes, Baptist Curch of Christ at Daniels Meeting-house.

C. Thos. H. Carson, Esq. 6, Rev. Jos. Carson, Dr. Chas. Cushman, Mrs. Fanny Clark, Clerk of the Couty Court 3, Weldon Carter, Benj. Crawley, James Cullum.

E. Elisha H. Eure, Esq., William Edmonson.

G. Maj. Charles Gee, Thos. Green 2.

H. James Halliday Esq., 2, Jno H. Harwell, Daniel Harper, W. J. Hill, Esq. Jesse Holly, Messrs. Hawkins & Harris, Mrs. Fanney Hamlin, W. J. Hamlin Esq., Messrs. Charles Hill &co.,

J. Robert A. Jones, Esq. 9, Geo. W. Ivy, Wm. M Jeter, John Johnson, Dr. Jno A. Jelks, Isom.

K. Rebecca Knight.

L. A. A. Litchford, Esq., Wm. B. Lockhart, Jno. G. Liles, Lem'l Long, N. M. Long, Patience Long.

M. Shadrach Meritt, Messrs A. & H. M'Donold, Mrs. Olivia Manly.

P. James D. Peterson, M. H. Pettway, Esq. 4, Bat. Pearson, Esq., Pastor & Members of the Baptist Bethel Church, O. B. Pearson, Rev. Abram Penn, M. T. Ponton, Miss Eliza Powell, M. T Purnell.

S. Sheriff of Halifax County, E. B. Smith, Clerk Sup'r Court, Majr. Stevens, A. A. B. Stith & Co., Henry H. Sealy, John Smith, Sr. 2, Alfred Simmons, Geo. E. Spruill Esq.

T. Capt. James R. Turner.

W. Gen. Eli B. Whitaker, President of the Halifax Bible Society, Jesse B. Wiggins, Jos G. Washington, Dr. Wm. W. Wilkins, Miss Wilmouth Whitaker Littleberry Willcox, Esq. Mrs. Mary R. Willcox, James George White Corporal Grenadier Company 96 Regiment of foot Lucretia Willis, R. Wooden, Esq Henry Wilkes

JOS. L. SIMMONS, P. M.

31—3w

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## *NOTICE.*

Having determined to remove from this to the south, I shall offer, at public auction, on Friday the 23d of this month, at my plantation, where I now reside, in the county of Halifax, seven miles below Enfield, all my perishable property, consisting of Horses, Mules, Sheep, Cattle, &c. also my farming utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture, consisting of Mahogony, (the most of which is new and of an excellent quality, having been shipped from New-York in about 12 months,) viz: 2 Bureaus, Sideboard, set of Dining Tables, Dressing Tables, one elegant Bedstead, with many other articles unnessary to mention, such as Beds, Setting Chairs, Crockery-ware, Bacon, Corn, Fodder, &c Six months credit will be given the purchaser, by giving Bond with approved security, for all sums over Two Dollars—all under Cash.

D BARROW.

Oct., 1st, 1829 34—ts

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**BLANKS**

Neatly print at this Office.

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## [illegible] & CO.

Inform their Friends and the Public, that they have received their Fall supply of Goods, which comprises a handsome and very extensive assortment of nearly every article, new, fashionable, or desirable, in the

**DRY GOODS LINE,**

A LARGE SUPPLY OF

***Groceries of all description;***

**Hardware, Hats of every Quality, China, Glass, Earthenware, Saddlery, Boots and Shoes, an assortment of Tin ware, together with an assortment of Sole, Upper, Harness, Skirting and Bridle Leather, Calf, Kip, Morocco, and Sheep Skins. Soaps, Perfumery,**

**LADIES' LEGHORN HATS And Straw Bonnets: Work Baskets, Brushes of all kind Books and Stationary; Tortoise shell, Ivory, & Horn Combs, —Paints, Oils, and [illegible], Seal-Skin, and Morocco Caps Pocket Books, &c. &c.**

ALL OF WHICH WILL BE OFFERED AT VERY MODERATE PRICES.

Being confident that they can give satisfaction to those who call on them, as regards the quality, style, and prices of their Goods, they respectfully invite all who wish to purchase, to examine their assortment.

N. B. We will continue to buy COTTON for Cash, and to take it in trade or payment. Those of our customers who wish to send their Cotton to Dunns and M'Ilwaine of Petersburgh, to be stored and sold, will find us accommodating in our arrangements, and anxious to promote their interest.

R. & J. D. & Co.

Halifax, N. C. Oct. 5, 1829. 33—tf

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## *PUBLIC NOTICE.*

On Thursday the 29th of October next, I shall offer for sale, at my residence in the county of Halifax, for cash,

***Nine Likely Negroes,***

consisting of Men, Women & Children. On the same day, my Crop, Stock of all kind, Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c. Also, at the same time, the

TRACT OF LAND

whereon I now live which is thought to be as healthy as any in this section of the country. It contains 152 1-3 acres lying 14 miles from Halifax Town, seven from Weldon and 25 north of Warrenton. Gentlemen wishing to settle in Weldon would do well to attend the sale.

WARREN POWELL.

Sept. 26, 1829 [illegible]3w

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## *State of North Carolina*

HALIFAX COUNTY.

*Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1829.*

Geo. R. Reese vs Ann Pasteur. } Original attachment levied on one lot of land and [illegible] in the [illegible] of Halifax [illegible] the lot [illegible] A. B[illegible] and others, [illegible] on Spea[illegible]ker now [illegible].

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of the State; it is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Halifax Minerva, that unless the said defendant make her personal appearance at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Halifax, at the Court House in Halifax town, on the third Monday in November next, replevy and plead to issue, judgment final will be entered against her and execution issue accordingly.

Teste.

M. H. PETTWAY, Clk.

Price adv. $3 50 33-6w

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## *Dr. Charles Cushman*

RESPECTFULLY offers his professional services to the inhabitants of Halifax and the neighboring country. He may at all times be found at Mrs. Fenner's Hotel, unless professionally engaged.

June 15th 20—tf

# VIRTUE IN POVERTY.

Glendower bent over his wife. Sleep, said he, sleep on! The wicked do not come to the vow. Thou art in a world that has no fellowship with this—a world from which even happiness is not banished? Nor woe, nor pain, nor memory of the past, nor dispair of all before thee, make the character of thy present state! Thou forestallest the forgetfulness of the grave, and thy heart concentrates all earth's comfort in one word—"Oblivion." Beautiful, how beautiful thou art even yet! —that smile that momentary blush, years have not conquered THEM. They are as when, my young bride thou lidst been first on my bosom, and dreamt that sorrow was no more! And I had brought thee into this.—These green walls make thy bridal chamber; you fragments of bread thy board. Well! it is no matter! thou art on thy way to a land where all things, even a breaking heart, are at rest. I weep not; wherefore should I weep! Tears are not for the dead, but their suvivors. I would rather see thee drop inch by inch into the grave, and smile as I beheld it, than save thee for an inheritance of sin. What is here in this little and sordid life, that we should strive to hold it?—Why in this dreadful dream, that we should fear to wake!"

And Glendower knelt beside his wife, & despite of his world tears flowed fast and gushingly down his cheeks; and, worried as he was, he watched upon her slumbers, till they fell from the eyes to which his presence was more joyous than the day.

It was a beautiful thing even in sorrow, to see that couple, whom want could not debase, nor misfortune, which makes even generosity selfish, divorce! All that Fate stripped from the poetry and graces of life, had not shaken one leaf from the romance of their green unwithered affections! They were the very type of love in its holiest and most enduring shape—their hearts had grown together—their being had flowed through caves and deserts, and reflected the storms of an angry Heaven; but its waters had indissolubly mangled into one! Young, gifted, noble and devoted they were worthy victims of this blighting and bitter world. Their garden was turned into a wilderness; but like our first parents, it was hand in hand that they took their solitary way!—Evil beset them—but they swerved not; the rains and the winds fell upon their unsheltered heads—but they were not bowed; and, through the mazes and briars of this weary life their bleeding footseps strayed not, for they had a clue! The mind seemed, as it were, to become visible and external as the frame decayed, and to cover the body with something of its own invulnerable power; that whatever should have attacked the mortal and frail part, fell upon that which, imperishable and divine, resisted and subdued.

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*Tarboro' Sept. 25.*

*New Cotton.*—On Monday last, a bale of Cotton of the new crop was brought to this place and purchased by Messrs. R. & S. D. Cotten, at 8 cents per pound—it was of fair quality, and raised by Mr. Gray Armstrong, of this county. It is supposed that the Cotton market, in this place, will open at the above price. We understand that the planters generally, in this vicinity, have commenced picking Cotton, for which the present dry weather is remarkably favorable—it is supposed that the Cotton fields will not average more than about two-thirds of a crop this season.

*Free Press.*

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MURDER OR SUICIDE.—By a gentleman just from Jefferson county in this State, we learn the following particulars of a singular instance of murder or suicide, which happened in that county, about two weeks ago: A Mrs. Buchanan was cut down from one of the joists of her own house to which she was suspended by a hank of yarn, after she had expired. She either thus destroyed her own life, or the deed was perpetrated by her husband, whose account of the affair is somewhat singular and suspicious: He states, that she committed the act herself, and that he came into the house just as she had knocked the chair from under her, and while she was kicking. Instead of cutting her down, which he alledged was contrary to law, he repaired to inform a neighbour about a mile off of the event, when neighbours living much nearer, whose houses he had to pass. At the time of our informant's leaving, the husband had not been committed.

The idea of any law which constrained him from cutting his wife down, and thereby saving her life, is novel and preposterous, for the observance of which we think he ought to be punished.—ALABAMA COUR.

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*Small feet and small waists.*—

It is probable, if small waists had never been admired and eulogised by the male sex, that females would never have thought of deviating artificial methods of contracting themselves in that part. But there is an innate, unnatural inclination in the fair sex to render themselves agreeable in the eyes of men. To accomplish this, they submit to many privations, and to many tortures. Because the Chinese imagine a small foot to be the acme of beauty in a female, the ladies of China submit to have their feet pressed into moulds, by which they are contracted, their legs deformed, and themselves rendered cripples; and this they willingly endure, merely because a small foot is pleasing to the gentlemen! This we Europeans acknowledge to be a ridiculous and injurious custom: we laugh at the women submit to such disfigurement, and at the men who call it beauty. But whilst we laugh at foreigners, for the customs adopted by them, we forget that we have practices at home equally ridiculous; and that, if the Chinese pinch the feet, European gentlemen cause the ladies at home to pinch themselves in a part situate nearer to the seat of vitality, so as to confine those organs, upon the freedom of whose action depend health and life. Thus we see the mote which is in our brother's eye is invisible to us.

If it were not that men approved of these practices, women would not adopt them; for there would not be the inducement. The men, therefore, and not the women, are the culpable party, although the women are the sufferers, and bear the blame. It is that they may be pleasing in the eyes of the strong sex, that the ladies decorate themselves with various dresses and adornments. It is to be lamented, that however amiable, however commendable in them the wish to please may be, they should be prevailed upon to torment their fair bodies with starvings and lacings, which instead of having the desired effect of improving their appearance, are only productive of deformity and bad health.

"Remove the cause and the effect will cease," says the proverb. Then let gentlemen cease to admire female beauty in any other shape than as nature furnished it; let them esteem the genuine bloom of health, and the elegance of form, which are the effects of wholesome exercise, unrestrained by any bandings or lacings, and set their face against the use of busk and tight laced stays. Then will these mischievous parts of female attire gradually disappear, and in a few years, those who have been brought up in the use of such aids, will be surprised to discover how much more elegant those ladies are, who have been suffered to grow up without any extraneous aid, than those who have been encased in stays.

*London paper.*

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VISITS TO THE SICK.—The following paragraph is from Dwight's Germany. The custom to which it refers, is every where worthy of imitation.

Those persons familiar with the sick room, must often have observed the injurious effects of admitting to the bed side of patients, as is but too commonly the case in this country, those acquaintances and friends, who, either from curiosity or a feeling of sympathy, thoughtlessly disturb the repose of the sick by daily visits.

So great is the reciprocal influence of mind and body, that serious consequences, no doubt, oftentimes result from the admission of friends into a sick room. Those alone who have lingered with disease until the mental and physical energies are prostrated, can tell the feverish excitement which is often produced by even the appearance of a vister in their chamber. By adopting the German custom, we have all the advantage derived from our system of personal communication with the sick, without any injury to them, or inconvenience to their families.

*Cincinnati Chron.*

"When an individual is sick, the friends of the family call and ring at the door. In the hall they find a book lying on the table, in which some one of the family writes, every morning and evening, the state of the patient's health, giving all those particulars which would be interesting to the friend of the individual. Under this morning and evening bulletin, all those who call write their names, to apprise the family of their sympathy. They never see the members of it, unless they have some other object than ascertaining the condition of the patient."

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MURDER AND SUICIDE.—These horrid acts were committed on the night of the 18th instant, in this District, about 15 miles from this place on the Catawba river, by the wife of one Jesse Loven, in the destruction of herself and her child, an infant about three months old. It is supposed she drowned the child in a branch, as it was found covered up in the sand, on the borders of the same, without any marks of violence upon it. After which, it is thought, she got on a fence that was built across the branch, on one side of which was a deep hole of water, into which she plunged herself and drowned. The cause which led to this, we have not learned.—We understand, though, that she lived unhappily, and, on the day of the 18th inst. after a sickness of two weeks, was heard to remark, that "she knew she would die, and did not know what would become of her children, especially the youngest." During the night, she went out with the child, and was found the next day in the situation related above.

*Yorkville S. C. Pioneer.*

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There never was a wiser maxim than that of Franklin. —"Nothing is cheap which we do not want." Yet how perfectly insane many people are on the subject of buying cheap things. "Do tell me why you have bought that cast off door plate?" asked the husband of one of those notable bargainers: "Dear me," replied the wife, "you know it is always my plan to lay up things against time of need; who knows but you may die, and I may marry a man with the same name as that on the door plate."

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From the Edenton Gazette.

BY REQUEST.

The Legislature at an early day of its next session, will be called upon to fill the vacancy on the bench of the Supreme Court, occasioned by the lamented death of the late Chief Justice TAYLOR: this is an important appointment in many points of view, particularly so, as the office is held for life, for although a corrupt judge may be reached by impeachment, yet few individuals are willing to incur the trouble or expense of such a prosecution, when the object of their attack is high in office, and possessed (though corrupt) of splendid talents, and extensive influence and over whose faults "that charity which covers a multitude of sins" would be prompt to throw the mantle of oblivion.

The gentleman at present holding the temporary commission, (Judge Toomer) will no doubt be in nomination; Mr. [illegible], the President of the State Bank is also spoken of, but his connection with that institution, renders it next to impossible that he can be the choice of a majority of the Legislature: my present object is not to scan the relative merits of the several candidates for the office, but to present to the public, the name of the Hon. J. J. DANIEL, a gentleman whose sterling merit and unpretending modesty, added to legal acquirements of the first order, give high claims to the station, and whose untiring industry in the service of the public on the Circuit Court bench, give additional weight to these claims. Judge Daniel was for several years a conspicuous member of our Assembly and during the late war, was the leading advocate in the House of Commons, of the measures for carrying on that war, in opposition to the whole strength of the Federal party. He has been for the last thirteen years on the bench of the Circuit Court and during the whole of that time has never failed to attend a single Court; he has not, like other Judges, resigned his commission because he was assigned at one time, the sickly riding in the east, or at another the difficult riding in the West, but has braved disease on the one hand and difficulty on the other, without a murmur. These are but a few of the pretensions of Judge Daniel, but these are enough to secure the support of

MACON.

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Our recent advices from New-Orleans state the Yellow Fever continues with unabated mortality. It appears that the fever is not confined to the city alone, but it has made its appearanc, and rages with great fatality in the surrounding country. The Bay of St. Louis, heretofore proverbially healthy, has not escaped. Major Zantzinger's Company, of the second Regiment of Artillery is stationed during the summer months, at the Bay. Major Z. who has been at this place for the last month, on important public duty, received official intelligence last week of the death of his Lieut. James M. Spencer, and 3 of his men—30 were sick, and 15 of them with yellow fever. Major Z's duties having closed on Monday the 24th, he started immediately for his post—he informed us that he had provided himself with field tents and should forthwith select some place in the pine woods, and keep the men there for the remainder of the season. Lieut, Spencer died on the 16th ultimo.

*Pensacola Gaz.*

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CHARLES CARROLL, of Carrollton, the only surviving Signer of the Declaration of Independence, completed his ninety-third year on Sunday last, 20th inst. He is said to be in the enjoyment of excellent health.

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The following highly complimentary letter was addressed to Com. David Porter, by the President of Mexico, on his leaving that country.

*Upland Union. Seighnor Don David Porter:*

My dear Sir—By your attentive note, I am informed of the determination you have come to, retire to the United States, and to the bosom of your family—considered as you are at this moment, that you cannot be of service to the Republic.

I give you thanks, in the name of my country, for the very important services you have rendered it, during your command in our Marine; and I do not doubt, whatever events may occur, you will show the same generosity as you have done before, towards a country in which you may count on many and true friends.

I remain, with the highest consideration, your friend, who kisses your hand.

V. GUERREO.

*Mexico, August 14th, 1829.*

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The New York Enquirer says there is a machine in operation in that city which makes daily 25,000 bricks, being in operation 12 hours in each day. These bricks are ready for the fire the moment they leave the machine, and readily at from 5 to 8 dollars per thousand.

The operators take the clay immediately from the bank, and without the use of any water, throw it into an apparatus which cuts the lumps and reduces them to a similar size. This enables the clay to pass through a kind of hopper into the moulds of the machine, which are placed on a horizontal wheel: and as the wheel revolves, the clay is forcibly compressed into parallellograms of perfect form, so hard as to admit of being handled, and of being placed in the kiln for burning.

It is said that a building erected last fall with this brick, stood all the severity of the frost equal to any brick whatever.

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COMMODORE PORTER.—This brave officer, whose gallantry and talents shed lustre on the American arms and character in the most distant seas during the war, has returned to the bosom of his family and country—alike gratitude and sound feeling, demand that such men should be cherished and protected; on his return to New York after committing incalculable havoc on the British commerce in the Pacific, sustaining himself by his own fertile genius and daring enterprise, the fame of his bold achievments had proceded him, and the people—the sovereign people grateful for his brilliant services bore him in triumph through the streets. In the towns and in the public Theatres, he was received with acclamation; at Philadelphia, as was truly said by Mr. Niles, "the Matchless Porter "was received by tens of thousands"—"he entered the City in a carriage with the Mayor, preceded and followed by an immense cavlcade of officers, civil and millitary and citizens of all ranks." He has gone to Washington with despatches from our Minister at Mexico; and it is not to be doubted that the Hero of Orleans will receive with cordiality the Hero of Valpariso. That he should put in requisition talents so various and so distinguished, and offer him employment wherein he may essentially serve the Republic, will but further demonstrate his knowledge of the human character and public feeling. It will follow as the natural result of that sympathy which leads men of congeial minds to appreciate the worth and to feel for the sufferings of each other.

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CHEROKEE INDIANS.—The letter from our Washington Correspondent published today, throws some light on the object of Gov. Carroll's recent visit to the Cherokee nation. The correspondence of that gentleman with three or four of the principal Chiefs, will also be found in another column. We are happy to be enabled to state that some of the objects of Gov. Carroll's mission have been accomplished, and that he has succeeded in removing entirely the unfavorable impressions which late events and the misrepresentations of designing men, had tended to create on the minds of the nation towards the General Government. The feelings of friendship and good will entertained towards them by the President have been made known, and every thing of anger and ill will on their part has subsided. It affords us great pleasure to state that very fair prospects exist of the speedy and amicable accomplishment of the objects of the General Government in relation to this subject.

NASH. REP.

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*Large Grapes and the Fox Grape.*

*York, (Penn.) September 15.*—In one particular, we think we need not hesitate to assert the superiority of York county when the size of a product of this kind is the subject of boast. A German emigrant, in this county, several years ago, transplanted a vine of the common white Fox grape, from the forest to a spring-house, near his dwelling: by which process, and the slight attention paid to its culture, the fruit has been remarkably enlarged in size and also considerably improved in quality, though it still retains its strong peculiar odour. We last week obtained several specimens of the grape produced by this vine. Their average size and weight was fully double that of the grape in its wild state. One of the larger weighed 153 grains, another weighed 162, and a third 164 —this latter measured 3 3-8 inches in circumference. These grapes were sold here at four cents per quart.

It is the opinion of several experienced vignerons with whom we have conversed, that, by transplanting, grafting, pruning, and suitable culture and attention, this much neglected and despised native variety may be so meliorated that the cultivation of it, on an extended scale, would prove profitable.

We may here properly mention a fact, which has just come to our knowledge. At the late "Wine Convention" a bottle of wine was exhibited, which was set aside by the judges, as they suspected it to be a foreign product. Such was its excellence and fine flavour that it compared advantageously with the most esteemed Madeira. Subsequently, when its history was inquired into, it was ascertained to be a part of a quntity of wine, made about four years ago, from the common American Fox Grapes, by Mr. Jacob Eichelberger, of near Riestertown, Md.—an that the sample exhibited was a pure and fair specimen of the product. We understand that a gentleman of this borough intends making experiments with this variety on a scale, and in a manner calculated to decide the question of its merits as a wine grape.

This year's vintage of wine and table grapes, with the exception of such kinds as are found not to thrive well in our soil and climate, will be abundant, if the fruit remain uninjured. Thus far appearances are certainly highly favorable and flattering. In looking at several of the vineyards, we in part realise the fancy scene of the poet, where

"———the [illegible]
With purple ripening [illegible]
each hill
As with the blushes [illegible]
sky."

[*Recorder.*

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*Exhibition at Niagara Falls.*—The Buffalo Journal states, that arrangements are making by a party of gentlemen, partly from that town and partly from Canada, for a singular and complicated exhibition at the Falls, on the 6th October, the following particulars on which have been furnished by a gentleman concerned.

[N. Y. D. Ms.

There exists a fissure in the rock, at the very brink of the fall, of 100 feet in depth, and about 10 inches in width, at top. This is to be charged with powder, and the explosion is expected to disengage a mass of ten millions of tons weight. The schooner Superior, which has been purchased for the purpose, will be committed to the stream, to follow the fate of her predecessor, the 'Michigan.' As this vessel, though nearly as large as the Michigan, does not draw so much water by several feet, there is little doubt that she will, under the direction of Capt. Weissnoon, of Chippewa, who assisted in conducting her predecessor, reach the brink of the fall uninjured—in which case her descent would be most splendid and imposing.

It is further added, that as the Welland Canal is nearly completed, a correspondence will be immediately opened, with the proper authorities, for arrangements to pass the first vessel, on that or the preceding day, from Lake Erie to Ontario, should the state of the work permit.

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*Apparatus for [illegible] a river on foot.*—M. Charles de Mayerly Hungarian, it is said, has invented an apparatus, by means of which [illegible] rivers may be crossed on foot. The apparatus consists of a pair of boots made of tin, the legs of which are furnished at the top with a sort of [illegible]. In the month of March the inventor crossed the Danube by means of these boots in the presence of several thousand spectators.

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LARGE GRAPE.—We were on Monday last, says the Raleigh Star, presented with a Muscadine, by Mr. John Smith, of this county, which measured three inches in circumference, and weighed 150 grains.

A correspondent at Louisburg, Franklin county, under date of the 3rd instant, writes as follows: "I observed in the last Star notice taken of some excellent grapes raised near Halifax. I have since procured the weights of seven Scuppernong grapes, gathered from the Vineyard of Capt. Wm. Burlingham, near this place: which are as follows:

1 grape weighing 194 grains,
1 " " 170 do
1 " " 165 do
1 " " 159 do
1 " " 158 do
1 " " 153 do.
1 " " 147 do average 163 5-7."

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The Governor has issued writs of election, directing polls to be opened in the several counties composing the Wilmington District, on Tuesday, the 19th of next month, for the choice of a Representative in Congress, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of the Hon. Gabriel Holmes.

**COTTON.**—The Cotton Crops in Georgia and South Carolina are very backward the present season.—The Charleston Courier notices the arrival of three waggon loads of Upland of the new Crop, on the 13th inst. from plantations which for several years previous had sent their crops to market from two to three weeks earlier. The quality of thee loads ranged from good to prime. The whole was immediately shipped for New-York.

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*Female Child with two Heads*—M. Geoffroy St. Hilaire presented to the Academy of Sciences of Paris, on the 25th of May, 1829, a drawing of a monster, which was living at Turin in the beginning of last May, and was two months and a half old. This drawing, and the news of the event, were communicated to him by Professor Rolando and Mr Jules Arthaud, a French physician. The individual represented is a girl with two heads. The lower parts alone are common to the two individuals: the rest is separated, and presents the conformation common to the normal state. The priest, seeing in this creature two distinct individuals, baptised each of them separately: one received the name of Ritta, the other that of Christina. They were born at Sassari in Sardinia, in the beginning of March. Their common size is that of a child at the full term. Ritta appeared to be suffering. The father has the intention of carrying them to Milan, whence he is to go to Geneva. There have been examples of such monsters living to a pretty advanced age.

In the reign of James VI. of Scotland, and at his court, there lived a man who was double from the navel upwards. The king had him carefully brought up. He made rapid progress in music. The two heads acquired several languages; they disputed together, and the two upper halves sometimes even beat each other. In general, however, they lived on good terms. When the lower part of the body was tickled, or pricked, the two individuals felt at the same time. When, on the contrary, one of the upper [illegible] was irritated, it alone experienced the [illegible]. This monster lived to the age of twenty-eight. One of the bodies died several days before the other.

[*Rerum Scot. Hist. auct. G. Buchanan.*

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A correspondence between the Hon. Warren R. Davis a member of Congress from South Carolina, and the Secretary of the Navy, has been published, on the introduction of *cotton canvass and cotton rigging* into the Navy of the United States. It is stated in Mr. Davis' letter to the secretary, that the U. S. ship Boston, lately turned from the coast of Brazil, had a maintopsail of cotton canvass, which gave great satisfaction to the officers on board—that the Austrian and Greek ships in the Levant are entirely rigged with cotton materials, which are there used not as a substitute, but in preference to hemp, cotton being imported for that purpose, while hemp is a staple production: that to the use of this material is attributed the superior sailing of the Greek ships as well as those known by the name of Baltimore clippers; for the cotton canvass being able to hold the wind better than hemp, an advantage in favor of the sailing of vessels having cotton sails is gained of one mile in six. Mr. Davis thinks these facts alone sufficient to justify an experiment; and in furtherance thereof, he uses the following arguments:—

"If the result of the experiment should be as I most confidently expect, its importance to the nation will be vast indeed. It would increase the demand for almost double the amount of cotton, now annually produced in the U. States. If successful here, it would speedily be adopted by the navigating interests of other countries and increase the demand, and open a market for that product to an amount beyond the reach of calculation. Hemp can be profitably cultivated only on a few rich alluvial spots or veins of land: but cotton would yield to honest industry, wealth and comfort, from the 35th degree of North latitude to the utmost verge of our southern and and south-western limits. The wealth added to the general stock of national riches by the cultivation of hemp, is small, indeed, according to the Treasury reports, from 1813 to 1827, inclusive — During the latter year, the exports of hemp, canvass and cordage, amounted to only $62,074, but the exports of cotton during the same year, from seven states only, amounted to $29,359,545, that article alone being of greater value than all other exports of all the other states put together, and yielding, by the duties imposed upon its returning exchanged value, more than half the revenue of the government. But, however, advantageous the experiment may prove to a particular section of our country, I admit that it can properly be asked for or expected on the ground alone of national interest."

In answer to this letter, the Secretary of the Navy informs Mr Davis of his conviction that the experiments are sufficiently satisfactory to authorize a full and fair trial of the suitableness of cotton canvass for naval purposes: he states that "he has, with the approbation of the President, ordered a full suit for the sloop of war Peacock, now fitting out for sea, to be made of cotton canvass."

Several officers of the Navy, & a number of owners and captains of merchant ships give their evidence in favor of the durability & efficiency of cotton canvass.

*Milledgeville Journal.*

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IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

*Extract of a letter from a gentleman, dated*

MEXICO, August 22d.

"I am sorry to say things wear a gloomy aspect here. The senate perishing in its opposition to the government, and if they go on so much longer, there must be a most serious change worked out by the very force of circumstances. Should it happen, I hope no scenes of violence will accompany it, but such are certainly to be apprehended among such a populace as this, heated and excited as they have been, by the factious declaimers of the times."

*Extract of a letter from a gentleman dated*

MEXICO, August 26th.

"The Senate has at length yielded and the President is endowed with extraordinary powers.—He will at least keep quiet all those who were so clamorous against us in this city. We have nothing from Santa Anna. It is said that the Spaniards have sacked and destroyed Tampico and are on their march inland—but this is not certain."

[illegible]

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YANKEE INGENUITY.—The [illegible] loving Editor of the New England Weekly Review, says that on a late trip to Albany, he staid all night at one of the hotels near the river. He went to bed, but was soon awakened by an army of bed bugs, who made a fierce and simultaneous attack upon him, "front, flank and rear." Coward like, he fled to the middle of the floor, securing a blanket and pillow, and bivouacked there for the remainder of the night. Here they charged upon him again, and routed him completely. He roared out lustily for Boniface, and begged him to send up a pint of molasses. This was done—when his quillship proceeded very deliberately to draw a circle upon the floor, with the molasses, about ten feet in diameter. After shaking himself thoroughly on the out side of this magic ring, he ventured within it, and slept quietly till morning! This was probably the tavern at which a traveller, upon retiring to his room in the evening, discovered a bed bug in one corner of the fire place, picking his teeth with the poker!

*People's Press.*

# HALIFAX:

Tuesday, Oct. 13, 1829.

We invite most earnestly the attention of our readers, and especially, those with whom the legal power will soon devolve to make a selection, to the piece which is contained in our columns of the present week, on the subject of the election of a Judge to supply the vacancy on the Supreme Court bench, occasioned by the lamented death of the late Judge Taylor.

As far as we know ourselves here are no local prejudices, in this case, which operate on our feelings. We, however, as friends and neighbors, should dislike to be behind hand, in bearing our testimony, though humble and unimportant to the talents and services of a man, who has proven himself truly trust worthy and faithful for a series of years. Without permitting ourselves to go into comparisons (truly styled invidious) we would say that Mr. Ruffin, the only man of legal strength, entitled, as we believe, to compete with Judge DANIEL, cannot be the candidate of the people who have declared their opposition to the Banks; at the head of which Mr. R. now stands. We cannot, with propriety, at the present moment, say more.

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We invite the attention of our readers to a well written essay on the subject of banking institutions.

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THE VIRGINIA CONVENTION.

This august body assembled at the appointed period—We shall endeavour to give a transcript of their proceedings, (which is all that our limits will permit,) from that able and faithful mirror of the very "body of the times, his form and pressure," the Richmond Enquirer. The venerable James Monroe was nominated by Mr. Madison, and of course, chosen, nem. con. President of the assembly. His inaugural remarks was such as we anticipated, sustaining the high character of the man of the state, and the dignity of the occasion.

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THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.—Various scurrilous notices of this gentleman have lately appeared in some of the opposition prints. If, (which we much doubt) they deserve attention, it properly, perhaps, becomes us, editing a paper almost on the spot where Mr. Branch was born and raised, to bestow a single remark or two. To those who personally know the Secretary of the Navy, his plain, easy, yet truly dignified carriage, his firmness of purpose, his energy of manner, and promptitude of resolve. How singularly trifling, how extremely ridiculous appear these petty ebullitions of party malice. The "corn-cob pipe," the inveterate "smoker," the everlasting "thinker." Pshaw, human nature tolerates not DISGUST beyond a certain point, and is it by such pitiful slang, (which would be billinsgate stuff, but for the want of ability) to give it point and effect; that the enemies of the administration hope to traduce the fame of those who compose its strength! Alas! how weak the wit, how imbecile the understanding, which forms the conjecture.

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The following order from a gentleman residing in this county, was received by a mercantile gentleman in this place:

Sir pls to sen me you hundred yat of baken by the boy and he yel pay you 6 dollars and her is yor ourder from elizabeth for two dollars and fifty seats if you vont persept of ndi ourder i yel pay you the other dollar when i come to town re me the number of pesses.

Sept. 20th, 1829.

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*Macon, (Geo.) Aug. 29.*

Much has been said of the fine crops of the present season; but among all the extraordinary productions we have heard of, we believe none equal those shewn a few days since, at the Indian Springs, raised on the plantation of Col. Joel Baley. Six stalks of corn were exhibited, on which were thirty-six good ears, or six to each stalk. Many other stalks, it is said could be found in the same field that produced an equal number, and some, even with more. They were from a field of river land and on the Ochmulgee.

**A SMALL FAMILY.**—One of the northern villages of the this state has increased remarkably in population within the last few years; and little wonder, if it contains "any more such" mothers as one described to us by a gentleman from the place, who called here a few days since. The woman alluded to, being lately questioned by a clergyman if her offspring had been baptized, "Yes," said she; "I believe they have—all but eleven." She has twenty-two living children!

*Little Falls Friend.*

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OLD MAIDS.—A certain lady living, as some say, in a state of single blessedness—but who was quite anxious to change it—attended a holy meeting, where she heared one of your old fashioned preachers hold forth. On her return home, in remarking upon the service, she observed she loved the minister much, as he prayed particularly for her. How—said one of the family—I do not recollect any thing you refer to. Why yes—replied she—for after mentioning the parish, the sick the dying, the widow and the fatherless—he prayed for those who had 'unmentionable troubles,' and I am sure if there are any who come under this description, that it is poor old maids !!!

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"SURE ENOUGH."—We were pleased with the common sense manifested by an unfortunate son of Erin who had been tried before justice Whitman the other day. "Are you guilty or not guilty?" said the clerk. "An what the devil are you put there for but to find out."

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The Winchester Virginian of the 18th inst. state, that the highest price which has been obtained for wheat in that market since the harvest, is 94 cents delivered at the mill. But the average price at present does not exceed 88.—Old corn is scarce, and brings from 45 to 50 cents per bushel.—New corn will probably open at about $1 25 per bbl.

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## FALL GOODS,

*And very cheap.*

R. [illegible] has just received and now offers for sale, his fall and winter supplies; which comprises a very general and extensive assortment of DRY GOODS, which have nearly all been purchased at auction in New York, which enables him to sell them unusually low. The following is a part of my assortment:

Groceries of every description,

Hardware, Castings, China Glass, and Earthen ware, Stone ware, Tin ware, Saddlery, Boots and Shoes, Sole and upper leather, morocco, Calf Skins, Cotton Bagging, Bale rope, Iron, Nails, Window Glass and Putty, a large supply of heavy Turks Island Salt, Sack Salt, &c.

The above, together with my former stock, makes my assortment very complete. The above goods will be sold on my usual accommodating terms.

Being confident that I can give satisfaction to those who will take the trouble to call, as regards quality and prices, I respectfully invite those who want to purchase to examine my assortment.

N. B. I wish to purchase with cash a few hundred bales of prime Cotton. I will also pay cash for a quantity of Apple Brandy. I receive in payment for debts or goods, most kinds of country produce.

Apply at the Brick Store.

Oct. 15, 1829.

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## *Roanoke Navigation Company.*

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Roanoke Navigation Company, will be held at Weldon on the first Monday of November next.

A. JOYNER, Sec.

16th Oct. 1829. 35-3t

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## NOTICE.

I shall offer at public auction on Monday and Tuesday the 26th and 27th instant, a variety of articles, the most of which are entirely new. Gentlemen of the country will no doubt find it to their interest to call and see for themselves, as bargains will be sold.

JOS. L. SIMMONS.

Halifax, N. C. Oct. 9, 1829. 35-3t

## *Roanoke Literary and Scientific Institution.*

The location of this institution has been changed from Littleton to Oxford, N. C. In announcing this change to the public, one remark in relation to the causes which induced it, may be necessary. The object is to establish in the State of North Carolina the institution upon a permanent basis. At Littleton, although it possesses the advantages of health and retirement in an eminent degree, it was found, that the conveniences and opportunities for carrying it on, would be incommensurate with the object in view, particularly since the death of the late proprietor of that place. In selecting a new location, regard has been paid to public opinion, and so far as it could be ascertained, the feeling of the public has centered upon Oxford as the most suitable location in the State.

Oxford has long been known as a place of flourishing and well conducted schools. For its health, its moral and refined society it stands preeminent. The site selected for the institution is pleasant and [illegible], the buildings and grounds are spacious and such [illegible] will be adopted in the government of the institution as will prevent the students from any unseasonable communication with the village. The plan heretofore laid before the public will still be pursued.

Any further information in relation to the institution may be had on application to the subscriber.

D. H. BINGHAM, Sect.

Sept. 30, 1829. 35—3w

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## JAMES GORDON

## *Commission Merchant,*

## NORFOLK VA.

The subscriber takes this method of announcing to the public that he has made arrangements for the transportation of Cotton, and produce of all descriptions, from Weldon and Halifax to Norfolk by the [illegible] at all times over the [illegible], and meet the Steam Boat [illegible] below the shoals, until the new Steam Boat is completed, and ready for use (which will, doubtless, be in all the month of November next.) The charges will be as follows:

For receiving and delivering Cotton at Halifax, 15 cents.

At Edwards' and Anthony's ferry, 12 1-2 cents.

Freight and Canal toll to Norfolk, one dollar.

Storage at Norfolk, per month, 10 cents.

Commission on sales [illegible] per cent.

Freight of a sack [illegible] from Norfolk to Halifax or Weldon, Canal toll included, 23 cents.

Barrel of Sugar [illegible] cents.

Bag of Coffee, 200 weight, [illegible] cents.

Other articles in the same proportion.

My agents are in Weldon, Colonel Joyner.

Halifax, Nathaniel Smith.

Edwards' Ferry, Dr. Whitehead.

Anthony's Ferry, Jas. H. Smith.

The lighters I use are to take produce down the river on the moment of its arrival: it will be received by the Steam Boat, and immediately proceed to Norfolk.

JAMES GORDON.

☞ A more specific [illegible] of the freight of the various articles, which will be offered for transportation, will be given in some few weeks. In the mean time, as the season for transportation is at hand, the above is offered as a fair specimen of probable cost, &c. and for the convenience of planters, I purpose keeping in the town of Halifax, a supply of sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Salt, Iron, Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope, Twine, &c. to be sold at the Petersburg prices, with the addition of freightage, &c. from Norfolk.

J. G.

The Raleigh Star will publish this advertisement until further notice, and forward their account to this office.

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## WANTED,

As an apprentice to the Printing Business, a lad fifteen or sixteen years of age.

Inquire at this office.

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## *Selling off at Cost.*

Benj. Hempstead having purchased from his brother Josiah Hempstead, the stock of Goods he had remaining on hand, and having made a considerable addition to the same now offers the whole at cost and charges, consisting of a large assortment of English, West India, and American goods, too numerous to particularize. Ladies and gentlemen are particularly requested to call and examine for themselves.

W. H. CROSSMAN, Agent.

Halifax, Oct. 15, 1829.

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☞ The Rev. Wm. W. Hill will preach at Quanky Church on the 24th and 25th of the present month, it being the time appointed for their quarterly meeting. Monday [illegible] 26th, (Court week) in this place. Tuesday, 27th at Deep Creek Meeting house.

Oct. 10, 1829.

## POETRY.

### TO MISS V******* S****.

When I have looked at thy full dark eye,
How oft have I heed the pensive sigh,
And said to myself no charm could impart
In nature a treasure so rich as thy heart.

But ah! can I hope e'er to possess,
That heart of her's whom I can never love less?
Can absence or time ever displace
The form of the maiden of matchless grace?

Ah! No, youth will fly on the swift wings of time,
Experience declare thou'lt never be mine;
Yet still will affection cling to the scene
Of hours that *were* blest and days that *have been*.

O pure is the fruit, but purer the bloom
Of morn's love flower, which finds not a noon,
Which emerging with dawn, and blushing thro' day,
Sheds its rosy perfume to evening's last ray.

But why should I hope the heart to possess,
Which, only, in thought, I sought to impress?
And why should I mourn that fortunes decree,
To others may give what it denies unto me?

And yet, dearest maid, that smile and that look,
So strongly recorded in mem'rys book,
I will not forget; nor the dark flowring lock,
Which the raven's deep *plumage* might mock.

I will not forget—let the fond words be thine,
And the roses of hope 'round us shall twine;
Yet oh! if not so—may thy life's young dream,
Pass as a bright, and a clear placid stream.
E.

## BANKING.

The following Essay, (says the Raleigh Register.) which lately appeared in a Philadelphia paper, is written with so much ability, and contains so clear and comprehensive a view of Banking, that we take pleasure in laying it before our readers, in the hope that an attentive perusal of it, will not fail to enlighten the public mind on a subject very imperfectly understood in this part of the union.

When a community is in the full enjoyment of health, few persons are to be found willing to listen to the warnings of the cautious; and it is not until the destroying epidemic appears, and when relief would come almost too late, that the public mind is in a state capable of receiving the truths, a previous acquaintance with which might have saved them from disease.

What is true of physical evils, is equally true of moral evils, and as we consider the present a favorable moment for attracting the attention of our fellow-citizens to the existing state of the currency, the true causes of which are important to be known, we embrace the occasion for advancing a few ideas on the subject, in addition to those which have already appeared in several of our city papers. In the able article on the subject, published in the National Gazette, of April 10, the operation of *over-banking* in producing *over-trading*, and consequently commercial embarrassments, is analytically, lucidly, and satisfactorily explained. Indeed this matter is now so well understood, that no one scarcely doubts that the excessive importations of British goods, which are now selling at a loss of from 20 to 30 per cent. to the great injury of our importers and our manufacturers, have been, in a great degree, owing to the unnaturally high prices, and to the speculating spirit resulting from a depreciated currency. But here all inquiry seems to stop. Mercantile distress is seen to be *an effect*, and the effect of an immediate *cause*, but no one has undertaken to point out a preventive against the recurrence of that cause.

If *over-banking* be an evil, that evil ought to be eradicated. As far, however, as it results from a multiplicity of banks, the task is not of easy accomplishment. When a whole community is seized with a *mania*, it is fruitless to attempt to change the public current. Experience has demonstrated, that the present generation will not profit by the sufferings of the past, for we have seen new charters granted to banks, at a moment when the recollection of the awful calamities produced by their mismanagement was fresh in the memories of all who voted for them. This being the case, and the fate of the country having been placed by our lawmakers at the disposition of monied corporations, nothing remains for the people but to exert their endeavours in mitigating the evil, and in rendering it as light as it can be made to fall. In making these remarks, we disclaim all hostile feelings against any of the individuals who are concerned in the management of the banks, or who derive their means of support from them. They hold their employments in the legitimate exercise of an honorable calling, and are not responsible for the acts of the legislature. They are not, however, on this account, entitled to any exemption from the obligation of listening to the truth, when respectfully offered to their consideration, and as we consider them responsible to the public for the faithful, honest, and *intelligent* discharge of their duties, we hold them bound to abstain from every act which can militate against the general welfare of society. If the profits of banking are diminished in the ratio that new banks are created, let no forced attempts be made at the public expense, to secure profits, which, in the nature of things, can never be obtained. *That* stockholder must indeed be regardless of the interests of his fellow-citizens, who, for the sake of increasing a momentary dividend, that the price of his stock might rise, and become saleable for more than it is worth, should urge upon a bank the expedient of inundating the land with paper.

The chief origin of the *mania* for banks, is to be found in the confused ideas entertained by the mass of the people, in regard to their *utility*. To point out the real extent of this utility, is the main design of this essay. We think we can present the subject in such a point of view as will satisfy even the stockholders of banks, that their own true and *permanent* interests are to be promoted by a strict adherence to the legitimate operations of banking, and that every departure from these, sooner or later brings with it a loss quite equal to all that may be gained by an undue expansion of the system. In doing this, however, we must beg the reader's indulgence, whilst we call his attention to some elementary principles, which are requisite to a full understanding of what we purpose to say.

Of banks there are *three* distinct descriptions, wholly different from each other in their constitution, their operations and their influence upon the public prosperity, viz. *banks of deposit; banks of discount*; and *banks of circulation*. In the numerous banks which exist throughout the United States, all the operations of these three distinct institutions are combined, and it is owing to this combination, by which dissimilar things are confusedly mixed together, that the general impression has been favourable to the existence of banks. *Banks of deposite* afford a secure place for the safe-keeping of coin and bullion—grant facilities for mercantile payments by transfers on their books, by which the labour of counting large sums of coin is saved, and furnish a *sound* circulating medium of paper, issued as *the absolute representatives* of coin deposited in their vaults. *Banks of discount* are those associations of individual capitalists which are instituted for the purpose of loaning money, and as the amount of their loans is limited to their *actual capitals*, they make no addition to the circulating medium, and consequently produce by their operations, no effect upon the currency, different from that which would result from the loaning of the same money, by the same individual capitalists. *Banks of circulation*, are those institutions established expressly for the lending of *credit*, which is performed by exchanging their promissory notes for the promissory notes of individuals, charging the latter a certain per centage per annum, for the advantages they are supposed to gain, by dealing in the market, with the credit of the banks, instead of their own.

From the foregoing definition, it will readily be seen, that the operation of *banks of deposits* and *banks of discount* are of positive advantage to a nation. The one protects gold and silver from the danger of being plundered the other keeps it in constant activity, by lending to one borrower as fast as it is paid to another. But it will as readily be seen, that such institutions do not hold out sufficient temptations for their frequent establishment. To maintain a *bank of deposit*, a fund must be provided by government or individuals to defray its expenses, inasmuch as no number of persons would assume, without compensasion, the responsibility of taking care of other people's money, and of keeping their cash accounts; and in regard to a *bank of discount*, it would scarcely be worth while for a company to become incorporated, and pay the rent of a banking-house and the salaries of a number of agents, to do that which the individuals themselves could do, by the employment of brokers, at a much less expense. *Banks of circulation* have therefore been resorted to, as presenting the only prospects of emolument, and as the credit requisite to give confidence to their paper could not well be established without having for its basis a capital of coin, more or less extensive, they have embraced the functions of *banks of discount*. To secure the popular favour too as well as to derive a profit from the lending of the money of others *deposited with them for safe keeping*, they have also taken upon themselves, without charge to the public, the duties of *banks of deposite*.

But *banks of circulation* are themselves, when properly conducted, and when their operations are confined to the *legitimate objects* of banking, capable of conferring benefits on a nation. We will illustrate this position by showing what would be the course of things in a country possessing a metallic currency, on the first introduction of such banks; and in doing this, we shall be obliged to extend ourselves rather more widely than may perhaps agreeable to the reader, in order to explain the principles upon which such a currency rests.

All the gold and silver coin and bullion in the commercial world, is in the constant course of distribution amongst the various trading nations, in the proportions called for respectively by the extent of their wealth—their commerce; and the state of confidence between individuals. A rich nation will require more gold and silver than a poor one; a nation carrying on much trade, more than one which carries on little; and a nation wherein commercial credit is limited, more than one in which confidence is extensive. What proportions to the numerical population of each country, these quantities would respectively bear, it is neither possible nor material to ascertain. It is sufficient to know, that such as they are, these proportions, when attained, constitute what may be called *the general level of currencies*, and it is this level, as to a species of standard, that reference is made, when we say, that money, like water, will find its level. It is true, that owing to the constant productions of the monies, which they at times occasion unequal distributions, as well as to a great variety of other circumstances which disturb the currencies of particular counties, this general level may never be a perfect one. It is sufficiently so, however, for all purposes of reasoning upon it, and perhaps as much so as fully warrants the figure, by which a fluid-like property is ascribed to the precious metals. The surface of the ocean is never free from undulation, and the daily operation of the tides is constantly interfering with the level of streams. Moral causes which influence the movement of waters, operate upon gold and silver in driving them from one place to another, but it is easily to be seen, that where the extent of wealth, commercial transaction and confidence, in different countries to remain the same for a long period together, gold and silver would assume such a uniformity of exchangeable value in each, as to arrive at a perfect state of quiescence. Indeed, as it is, gold and silver are of all commodities the least likely to be exported from any country, except from those where they are produced, and of consequence, from a part of the produce of the land and labour of the people, or from those which desire to purchase foreign productions, which are not procurable with any other commodity that the exporting country possesses. We may therefore conclude, that a level does not exist, or at least that there is a common centre, towards which the currencies of all countries have a perpetual tendency, and from which they do not greatly depart.

Now we will suppose, that in a given country enjoying a metallic medium, the quality of coin requisite to circulate its products and foreign commodities, and to maintain its currency upon a level with the currencies of other counties, is *ten millions of dollars*. A bank of discount and circulation is introduced with a capital of *one million* of dollars, taken from the ten millions in circulation. If the whole of this million be paid into the bank at once, the first effect will be scarcity of money, because there will then be for a time, only *nine* millions in the hands of the public instead of *ten*. This scarcity of money will raise the standard of the currency above the general level.—Gold and silver will rise in value as exchangeable for all other commodities and property. In other words, all other commodities and property will fall in relation to gold and silver—retaining, however, the same exchangeable value as regards each other. A barrel of flour, for example, can be exchanged for as much coffee as before the fall in *price*, because coffee will have fallen in price in the same proportion; but neither of them can be exchanged for as much gold and silver as before because there are only *nine* purchasers in the market where there were *ten*, or, what is the same thing, the former purchasers would only be possessed of nine-tenths of the means which they formerly possessed. To what extent a diminution of ten per cent, of the currency would lower prices we shall not stop here to inquire, inasmuch as that would depend upon the extent to which other circumstances might operate. An additional ten per cent might be withdrawn from circulation by failures in confidence; owing to the embarrassments produced, inasmuch as lenders would become more timid and thus would the pressure be increased, and prices be made to fall to a greater extent than what would be occasioned by the mere locking up of the bank capital. If this state of things were to continue any great length of time, it is very evident how the evil would be remedied. Domestic productions from their fall in the price would become profitable objects for exportation, and as the low price of foreign commodities would hold out no inducements for their importation, gold and silver would be brought back in payment until the currency should be restored to its proper level.

In showing the nature of this operation, we are far from supposing that any number of intelligent individuals would commence the operations of our supposed bank, in the way stated. They would no doubt see the propriety of collecting the capital of the bank by *instalments*, and of loaning out the amount of those instalments as fast as received, in order to avoid the loss of interest, as well as to avoid the evil of an artificial scarcity of money. But whether the payments be made in one way or the other, it is very manifest, that as far as loans to the amount of *one million* of dollars are made by the bank, the operation is that of *a bank of discount*, for it has only loaned the amount of its capital. It may, indeed, have issued notes, or given credits on its books, instead of paying out the identical gold and silver received from the stock-holders; but such notes and credits would, in such case, be mere certificates that corresponding amount of gold and silver were in the vaults of the bank, belonging to the holders of such notes or credits. From this view of the subject, how clear is it to be seen, that what the bank has performed, is nothing more than what the individuals who own the capital of the bank, could themselves have performed, more cheaply, more safely, and perhaps more advantageously to the public, seeing that loans to unskilful and imprudent borrowers, lead to a diminution of the wealth of the country, whether it be by injudicious voyages, or by any species of enterprise which converts productive capital into property which is not productive? Banks, it is thought, cannot, in the nature of things, exercise the same discretion in the choice of its borrowers, as individual capitalists do.

The circulating pricipal is now put into operation, and the bank loans what it calls *another million of dollars*, but which is, in fact, nothing but *its credit* in the form of bank-notes or credits on its books, equivalent in the public estimation to gold and silver. By this transaction, the level of the currency is disturbed. There are *eleven* millions of dollars in circulation instead of *ten*. The currency is depreciated below the general level. Prices of commodities rise, and because money has been rendered comparatively cheaper, that part of it, which alone is current in foreign countries, is sent abroad to be exchanged for some of the foreign articles, which by the rise of prices have been rendered profitable articles for importation. This exportation of gold and silver, we will suppose, to keep on *pari passu* with the increased issues of the bank; and provided the extent to which it is carried, is not so great as to drive out of the country too great a portion of the metalic currency, *by which the convertibility of the paper into coin might be endangered*, its operation is decidedly beneficial to the nation. It has disengaged from an unproductive employment, a capital capable of bringing back a profit to the country, or in other words, has substituted an expensive instrument of commerce, by one costing very little. And yet by this operation, so long as the issues of the bank and the exportation of coin are equal, no depreciation of the currency takes place, *because the total quantity of coin and paper united, is only equal to the quantity of coin that would have circulated, had there been no bank*. From this position, two conclusions are self evident: *First*, that circulating banks are only beneficial to the public, when they occasion the exportation of coin. And, *secondly*, that paper is only beneficial when its quantity does not exceed the quantity of coin which has been removed from the currency by exportation.

It was an allusion to this *immutable law* of poitlical economy, that the writer on 'the currency,' remarked, 'This advantage has by its side a great danger' but he did assert, what great truth, that this danger arises chiefly from the want of knowledge on the part of many of those who have the management of banks, of the true principles of currency, without which it is impossible that the, banking system can ever be other than a scourge to the nation. Some of these persons will tell you, that the extent to which a bank may loan, without danger of re-action, depends entirely upon the extent of its *capital*, and reason thus: If a bank, with ten millions capital, can loan with safety fifteen millions, which is fifty per cent. increase, one with thirty-five millions, capital, can loan to the extent of fifty-two millions and a half. Others fancy, that the power of expansion in a bank, bears a certain porportion to the amount of its average *depesits*. However this may hold good as regards any individual institution more favoured than its neighbours, yet, as a general rule, it is absurd, as is manifest from this consideration, that the aggregate of deposits in all the banks of a city, increases with every new issue of bank-notes, and if that increase were to be the guide for further issues, there would be no limits to bank loans.—Some, too, have an idea that it depends upon the quantity of *coin* there may be in the vaults of the banks, and that if this be very considerable, there is hardly any bounds to their expansibility. Neither of these theories, however, is sound. The real truth is, that the channels of circulation will only hold, without depreciation, a certain quantity of paper in addition to the quantity of coin, which must needs exist, as the basis of the mixed currency. All attempts to increase that quantity *permanently* beyond the quantity requisite to preserve an equivalency with the general level, must in the nature of things be futile. If the channels are made to overflow, depreciation of the whole mass, and a consequent exportation of coin, must inevitably follow, as *effects* from a *cause*, and all redundant issues of notes will return upon the banks for payment, with the same unerring certainty, as the fabled stone of Sysiphus rolled back upon the wretched struggler.

If this be the case, how clear, is it to be received, that the profit to be derived from supplying the paper currency of a country, is *a limited amount*, and that if be divided among a great number of banks and distributed over the surface of many large capitals, its *proportionate* rate must of necessity be very small. To make this matter, however, more plain, for we consider a correct view of this branch of our subject as *the key to the whole science of banking*, we will illustrate it by a reference to the case of the country, which we have above supposed to require a circulating medium of ten millions of dollars. Without pretending to determine the precise extent to which its coin might be safely substituted by paper, we will admit, for the sake of argument, that one half of the former shall be exported, and that, consequently, the currency consists of five millions of coin, and five millions of paper. Under this state of things, the bank would be drawing interest on a sum five times as large as it capital, allowing that it retained a million in its vaults in coin, to meet occasional demands. The profits of its business would therefore be very great on account of the small capital of which it was the income and the consequence would no doubt be, as soon as the secret was discovered, that additional banks would be projected. None of the projectors however of these banks would believe that the profits made by the original bank, were the result of a monopoly, and that they would not have been any greater, in *absolute amount*, if its capital had been ten millions instead of one, but under delusive notions that the same *per centage* of profit would attach to a large capital as to a small one, they would probably introduce a new bank with a capital we will suppose of two millions. Now to make a proportionate profit equal to that enjoyed by the original bank, paper to the amount of ten millions must be issued. But the channels of circulation are already filled, and there is no room for more paper. Issues however are commenced, and the currency becomes depreciated below the general level. Prices of all commodities rise. Domestic products become too dear for exportation. Foreign mercandize by its high price holds out inducements for importations. Bills of exchange rise, because the *demand* for them to pay for foreign commodities, increases faster than the *supply*, and as soon as their price in the market exceeds the amount of the expense and risk of transmitting gold and silver abroad, a portion of the remaining five millions of coin will be exported. Then is the new bank, for the first time, reminded of its imprudence. Its notes return upon it for payment, and its neighbour too, which has also five millions of coin will be exported. Then is the new bank, for the first time, reminded of its imprudence. Its notes return upon it for payment, and its neighbour too, which has also five millions of paper in circulation, feels the effects of this re-action, and both are obliged to retrace their steps, in order to avoid a stoppage of payment. The consequences are, a general scarcity of money, and commercial embarrassments. If the remedy be applied in time, ruin to the banks may be avoided. But if it has been left too late, the contraction will be followed by the failure of these borrowers who were led into over-trading, by the facilities afforded by this system of over-banking, and the losses resulting therefrom to the banks, will most probably be equal to the total amount gained by their extraordinary dividends. And here we will take occasion to observe, that by *issues of paper*, we do not mean merely the bank-notes which are in the pockets of the people, but also the amount standing to the credit of depositors, *over and above the amount of coin in the vaults of the banks*, for the right to draw out bank notes at pleasure by the depositors, is as much a part of the circulating medium, and produces the same effects upon the currency, as the bank notes themselves.

*Be concluded in our next.*

Lieut. CONSTANTINE SMITH of the Marine Corps, charged with the death of the late Lieut. BOURNE, of the same Corps, in a duel, has been tried at the present session of the Superior Court of Law for Norfolk County, and unanimously acquited by the verdict of a most intelligent Jury.

*Norfolk Beacon.*